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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for rish to have rejected articles returned. must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Our Fighting on Foreign Soil.

Perhaps the Philadelphia Times has found it. Hunting for a sentiment on which it thinks it can return plausibly to the support of the Democratic party, it begins thus madly the attack upon the Administration for sending troops into mob-ridden China:

"Every true American will read the story of the claughter of our marines at the gates of Pekin with ndignation and rage against the Administration at ington which has unlawfully, by an act of im usurpation, sent American troops to make was on a foreign country. No matter what Mr. MCKINLEY'S motives may be, his usurpation of the prerogatives of Congress cannot be too quickly or

rongly condemned. Let Mr. McKinkey take warning. The blood of every American soldier slain in China is on his head, and the American nation will demand a reckoning from him for this and every unlawful and unconstitutional act.

If this frenzy is in preparation for accepting the platform to be made at Kansas City, it may possibly be sobered by a brief history of acts authorized by Presidents of earlier times, similar in every essential feature to that for which President McKin-LEY is responsible in China.

In 1803 we fought in Tripoli, and in 1805 our men marched 600 miles through Africa and stormed the principal fortress of Derne, and on April 27 planted the American flag for the first time on a fortress in the Old World. JEFFERSON was President.

In 1832 we took the Sumatran fort of Quallah Batoo in punishment of pirates, and burned the town. This was some of ANDREW JACKSON'S WORK.

In 1858 we fought with Fijis, who had murdered Americans.

In 1860 we defeated the Kumassi natives. on the west coast of Africa, who had murdered ship wrecked sailors.

In 1863 we took the forts at Shimonobroken a treaty and permitted wrecked sailors to be maltreated.

In 1867 we smote the pirates in Formosa, the killing of our shipwrecked sailors being the cause. In 1871 we were fighting in Corea, where

American ships had been burned and sailors killed. We destroyed the forts. In 1890 we were by the King of Corea's

side, guarding him against attack by revolutionists.

On none of these occasions do our missionaries or Ministers or citizens resident appear to have been abused or threat-

Against none of the people whose land was invaded by the forces of the United States had Congress, the sole authority in the view of Bryan emissaries competent to undertake a movement such as ours now under way in China, declared war. All these warlike acts were acts of the Executive, and no Presidential author of them was impeached or lived to see American blood, shed under his orders, invoked upon his head.

We are living in a very stirring and serious time, yet the unpatriotic perversity which has come upon the Democratic party and the anti-Administrationists generally during the last decade doesn't grow less.

# Gifts to American Colleges.

The Chicago Times-Herald publishes a list of the gifts made to American colleges and universities during the year 1899-1900. It is imperfect, including only 219 institutions out of twice that number or more and it doesn't include three great i nents and take what he can get. universities, Columbia, Leland Stanford, Jr., and the University of Minnesota. Curiously enough, the Times-Herald does not mention the last university, which, if we are not mistaken, now has more students than any of its rivals except Harvard. But imperfect as the list is, it is interesting | faction? Are you a Pattison? and valuable. It shows that gifts and endowments to the amount of \$16,644,392 were received by 219 colleges during the past year. An immense sum, which speaks well for American generosity and for American interest in education.

The rich men have done their part, as they always do. The bulk of the fattest funds comes from them, but if a detailed statement of all the contributions were made, it would show mite after mite, the offerings of men and women of moderate means. Mr. ROCKEFELLER offered to give \$250,000 to Brown if the friends of that college would raise the rest of the million. They raised nearly a hundred thousand more. From the great sons of PLUTUS, scattering millions with a smiling hand, to the mother leaving her hundreds or her thousands in memory of her son, the roll of benefactors of the American college is a noble one.

The drawers of the big prizes this year were, besides Brown, the Washington University of St. Louis with \$3,200,000; Harvard with \$1,000,000; the University of Chicagoinsatiate HARPER!-with \$1,049,286 and the Chicago Institute with \$1,000,000.

The South has not yet begun to feel much of the golden rain, but some it is getting. She has many obscure and struggling colleges as weil as a few well known. She is producing millionaires, in spite of the Democratic party; and unless the Southern millionaires are of a different breed from that of their Northern brothers they will not be able to keep their right hands from making checks payable to the order of college treasurers. Gifts of more than \$100,000 to Tennessee colleges are inscribed on the Times-Herald's register. That admirable school, the University of the South, got \$68,000 and ought to have twenty times as much. Its professors and its scholars. Gifts of \$75,000 to Virginia colleges are recorded, but Thomas Jefferthe beneficiaries. The North Carolina colleges got \$41,500, the South Carolina

low strange the names of many of these

mericans are subject.

Tenn.; that the Add-Rann Christian University is at Waco; that Otterbein University is at Westerville, Ohio; and that Heidelberg is at Tiffin, Ohio; and Philander Smith at Little Rock? Every once in a while you will come across a book or pamphlet written by some unknown professor in some unknown college. It may treat of inflections in Middle English, of Assyrian magic, of DIONYSUS ZAGREUS, of Australian digging sticks or ward politics in Philadelphia. Unless it deals with politics or sociology it is probably a book worth reading. The libraries are small in the small colleges. The professors are often hampered in their studies. But they man-

age to do much good work. The college population in the Times-Herald's statistics is 108,983. The centre of it must be somewhere in the West, which has a multitude of small colleges and a number of the great universites. Harvard, with nearly 5,000 students is still first in number as in years, but no other Eastern university reaches the 3,000 mark, which has been passed by two or three Western universities

#### The Paregoric Platform.

We do not believe that the represent tives of the Panama Canal's interests paid \$5,000, or five cents, to anybody to procure the suppression of the word "Nicaraguan" and the substitution of the word "isthmian in the Philadelphia plank about an interoceanic waterway.

If they did, they wasted their money. The change would have been made anyway. It was inevitable, according to the methods of the astonishing syndicate of periphrasers and circumlocution smiths who prepared the final draft that was innocently adopted by the Convention.

The mere fact that the Republican platform of 1896 had contained a resolution demanding the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States Government was guarantee that this year's resolution would be something less positive, if the subcommittee could arrange it. "Nicaragua" was altogether too specific, too definite, too objective, too bold, to suit the ideas of these revisers. Their wisdom foresaw that it might bring the platform into controversy with the Supreme Court, or the Sons of Malta, or the Postmaster at Colon, or somebody or something. So they naturally substituted "isthmian." It is wholly unnecessary to suppose that anybody was hired to make the alteration.

It was the same way nearly all through Wherever anything was written in plain black ink the sub-committee dipped its pen seki because the Prince of Satsuma had in paregoric and crossed out the rashly distinct word or phrase. The sub-committee was an artist in soporific literary effects. To change the figure slightly, the "final revision" took out all the mustard in the platform and left only the flaxseed.

The result of these labors of extreme caution and far-seeing wisdom is that the Republican national platform of 1900 will exercise about as much influence in this campaign as Junius's eleventh letter to the Duke of GRAFTON does.

Fortunately, it makes very little difference Republican principles, policies and intentions were distinctly and forcibly stated both by Senator WOLCOTT and Senator LODGE. Their speeches to the Convention ought to be printed by millions and circulated everywhere. They will be supplemented by Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance, when that appears.

### How Many Pattisons?

The Hon. ROBERT E. PATTISON of Pennsylvania, in 1896 a Gold Democrat who by bolting BRYAN created the impression that nal honor was of higher importance with him than partisan regularity, announces his intention of supporting BRYAN at the next election. BRYAN and his party being what they were, it is plain that Mr PATTISON revolted, not on the issue of honest money, but as one of a faction likely to lose their power by BRYAN'S success. It was all small politics with the Pennsylvanian. He wasn't for honest money, but against BRYAN: and now, hopeless of controlling the Democratic party, he concludes that the best thing to do is to make terms with his oppo

It is impossible to say how many Pattisons there are, but every Gold Democrat must ask himself whether he is one. Did you bolt because of sincere opposition to the fraud of free silver, or because of mere unwillingness to submit to the Bryan

# Where Imperialism Really Is.

The expression of political opinion in the South is so far free and unrestrained that opposition to the Republican party is allowed to declare itself boldly. Accordingly a North Carolina newspaper, the Daily Observer of Charlotte, can say this of President McKINLEY, on his renomination at Philadelphia, without fear of social and political ostracism:

"That he has any individual judgment the country toes not believe; that he has been firm in action is distinctly not true, nor is it true that he inspires th confidence of the country. On the contrary, it wants a more self-reliant director-general than it has in him t wants at the helm a steadler hand than he has shown himself to have."

That is, according to this North Carolina paper, the country wants an Imperial Dictator, a "self-reliant director-general," rather than a Constitutional President sworn to execute the laws as the servant of the people and not their master.

The Constitution of the United States starts out, it will have been observed by every one who has taken the pains to read it, not with provisions for the establishment of a "self-reliant director-general," but by vesting all legislative powers in the Congress. The powers of the President are described in the Second Article, but none of them permits of his becoming a 'self-reliant director-genera'." So far from that, the Article carefully and explicitly restrains him from exercising any such imperial functions. He must "from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" but he receives no power to enforce his will upon it. Nothing is said or implied that makes him the helmsman, with a steady publications have made it respected among or an unsteady hand. His only steadiness is to be in taking "care that the laws shall be faithfully executed," not as "directorson's admirable university is not among general," but as the Executive with carefully limited powers. The President cannot make treatles except with the consent \$46,000 and so on. Doubtless these figures of two-thirds of the Senate and his appointwould be considerably larger, were the ments must be made by and with its advice returns fuller. At any rate, the Southern and consent, except that Congress in its colleges are not exempt from that passion | discretion may by law vest in him alone or gift and endowment to which so many | inferior appointments. His sole power in legislation consists in his right of veto but that power can be overruled by a twoeges, all doing a good and hopeful work, thirds vote of Congress. Moreover, the

that Carson and Newman is at Mossy Creek, | the House of the Representatives on charges of "treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors" which the Senate is to try. He is under the law, not above

the law The criticism of President McKinley by this North Carolina paper, on the ground that he does not make of himself "a more self-reliant director-general," is therefore distinctly imperialistic in spirit, and does violence to the system of popular govern-

ment established by the Constitution. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, also, throughout his Administration as President, was continually and bitterly assailed for not keeping "a steadier hand at the helm " and was ridiculed for his obedience to popular sentiment-for "keeping his ear to the ground." Mr. CARL SCHURZ, who is now finding so much fault with McKINLEY, was no less convinced that Lincoln's hand was not steady enough at the helm and that he himself was better fitted to steer the ship.

Really, the only imperialism which has ap peared in this Republic is among the people represented by the North Carolina paper, the people who demand that President McKINLEY shall defy both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution by imposing his imperial will on the people as " a more self-reliant director-general," and thus invite deserved impeachment. The "strong man" for whom they cry out would not be a Constitutional President but an unconstitutional Dictator

#### The Population of Porto Rico.

The results of the Porto Rican census, taken in October last, show that the island has 953.243 inhabitants. With a population of 264 to the square mile, Porto Rico is the only densely peopled part of our new possessions. The density in the Hawaiian Islands in 1896 was 15.3 to the square mile The Philippines have about 8,000,000 inhabitants, but the total area is very large and population is dense only in parts of Luzon and in Panay and Cebu. There are about 85 inhabitants to the square mile in Luzon and 114 in the other islands named Porto Rico, on the other hand, compares with the more thickly settled parts of our country. The island is surpassed in this respect only by Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and its present density of population s more than twice as great as that of New Vork State in 1890.

There are good reasons why Porto Ricc should have a far larger population, in proportion to area, than Cuba. The island was always the favored colony of the Spanish. For over two centuries Spain invited colonzation. Lands were allotted gratis, while they asted, and settlers were exempt from direct axation. The interior, though very hilly, s well adapted for small farming. Most of the land is owned by the peasantry in small holdings, fruit farms predominating, though there are many small coffee estates as well as large and small farms raising sugar, tobacco and cattle. This is the reason why four-fifths of the population is scattered through the rural districts and only onefifth live in the towns. Porto Rico is notably a country of small farmers.

The census figures already published do not give the respective number of the four classes of population, the so-called Creoles or Spanish descendants of the better class, the Gibaros or lower class of white peasantry, the mixed whites and blacks, and the negroes. The negroes have always been in a decided minority in Porto Rico.

The island is still growing in population. Since 1887, the density has increased from 220 to 264 to the square mile. With good government, more schools, and larger commercial opportunities, there need be no pause in the development of Porto Rico. But not a few observers believe the island has population enough. There is little prospect that an increase in density would be dvantageous.

#### Rumors From the Eastern Mediterranean.

While public attention has been largely aken up with the affairs of China and South Africa, there have been things passng in the countries bordering on the eastern Mediterranean that will call for notice sooner or later. The Sultan of Turkey has decided to build a railway between Damascus and Mecca; and, further, he has decided that only soldiers shall be employed n its construction. The meaning of this is simply that a large number of Turkish troops is about to be concentrated in Palestine and at points not very far distant from the Suez Canal. This is a matter that is obviously of considerable interest to the actual if not legally recognized suzerain of Egypt, the British Government. The report that the citadel of Cairo is to have a number of heavy guns and quick-firers added to its armament, and that the British garrison in Egypt is to be strengthened materially as soon as the troops required can be taken from elsewhere, is not, therefore, a subject for much surprise. Disquieting rumors have also come from

Abyssinia, according to which the Emperor MENELIK is preparing to march a large army toward the Nile; and it is stated that there are fresh signs of disaffection among the Soudanese troops in the Egyptian Army, the cause of which is unexplained, though by some it is attributed to the influence of the Senoussi, whose agents have been very active of late in central and eastern Soudan. Whatever are the underlying causes for the movement of Turkish troops into Palestine and Arabia and the increased armament of the Cairo citadel, and for the reported action of the Emperor MENELIK and the disaffection of the Soudanese troops, the fact that they occur soon after the an-

nouncement of a reconciliation between the Sultan of Turkey and the Senoussi has to be taken into account. It should also be borne in mind that it is not so long ago that there was an exchange of civilities between the Sultan and the Emperor MENE-LIK through special missions sent to their respective capitals. These coincidences ought to be noted, as there is very little doubt that they have a bearing on the situation described. An unexpected and unintended state of affairs seems to follow the order sending troops to China. Until within two years foreign service was practically unknown and unprovided for in our Army. Recently an act was

passed allowing extra pay to the troops during actual war; and more recently yet another act was passed, continuing this war pay to officers and men serving in certain specified countries Alaska, Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The troops ordered to China. however, will be serving in a land not specified in the act, and so it seems that for them the extra pay will not be forthcoming. They will deserve it, however, and it is to be hoped that an act of the next session of Congress may make good to them the pay they will lose by their service in the Celestial Empire.

The organ of Mr. WHARTON BARKER, the Cincinnati Populist candidate for President, h ps most of us! How many of us know | President & subject to impeachment by gives currency to the Norfolk Pilot's assertion

that "Hanna money influenced the Sioux Falls Convention to nominate Towns, with a view

We warn those who may be worried or so dalized by this news that there is worse in store or them. If this man HANNA could capture the Populists at Sloux Falls for the benefit of his creature, Towne, the control of the Demo cratic Convention at Kansas City will be small usiness for him. He and his money wil nominate his man, BRYAN, as sure as fate.

The only important National Convention where Hanna seems to have had neither power nor influence was the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, where the delegates swept the floor with HANNA's opposition to ROOSEVELT and nominated the latter for Vice-President

with a whoop. Anti-Hannaites had better vote for McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT anyway.

A distinguished New Yorker, the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, is thus forced again to the

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is the

bjection to the Hon. THOMAS B. REED for Governor of New York? The chief objection to Mr. REED's candidacy or Governor is himself. He had worked at polities with great success for thirty years; but two years ago he changed his vocation to business, with the gratifying result of attaining success again. He is making money, Mr.

REED would probably object strenuously to

going back into politics so soon.

The triangular contest in Illinois for the Demcratic nomination for Governor between AL-SCHULER, ORENDORFF and ORTSEIFEN, from Aurora, Springfield and Chicago respectively, has culminated in the nomination of the former. The Republicans have already in nomination as TANNER'S successor at Springfield RICHARD YATES, a clear-cut, young Republican whose father was the "War Governor" of Illinois and whose nomination was greeted with great cordiality by all Republicans in the State, which rave McKinley 140,000 majority in 1896. Deprived of its most progressive and enlightened supporters by the advocacy of policies not in secord with conservative party traditions, and of many of its former active leaders and most available candidates for important office, the Democratic party of Illinois was reduced at its onvention of Tuesday to a trio of obscurities.

Why is a State the size of Rhode Island elevated to the dignity of battleship honors when Maryland has to take second place, in spite of the fact that every hero in the Navy, and others who are not beroes received training within her borders.—Battle

Illinois is a Republican State, never forget, this

For the reason we suppose that no battleship has yet been named for New York. We don't know what that was, but it was all sufficient We congratulate the stanch if not majestic State of Rhode Island, without envy for ourselves or sympathy for Maryland. Three cheers for the United States, and its Navy!

Exception might be taken properly to the naming of a battleship after South Dakota. There is no jealousy in our objection, but a State with such a commonplace cut-in-half sor of name is a very poor object for compliment at the hands of the Union.

According to a statistician of the Kansas City Star, 13,500 pints of champagne have been ordered for the use of the Democratic delegates and their friends. The Democrats seem to find a melancholy pleasure in drinking champagne. It keeps them in a proper frame of mind It reminds them of the cruel power of gold and the demoralizing effects of good times. They ought to put into their platform something like

"As a corollary of the boasted Republican pros perity we are unable to drink anything better than But why don't the delegates have a gigantio

During the last dozen years there have been a remarkable number of heavyweight boxers to claim serious attention, without any one of them being good enough to mark an era. While the great SULLIVAN, although beaten, emains, in our judgment, unmatched, he has had a very interesting lot of successors Of these the last, Mr. GUSTAVUS RUHLIN, is not

made to appear by his three defeats by FITZ-SIMMONS, SHARREY and JEFFRIES. FITZSIM-MONS first class, but not faultless, fell before a man of genuine heavy weight power, JEFFRIES. SHARKEY, a giant short enough to give him the pugnacity of a bantam, when tried with JEF-FRIES was plainly the worser man, and he has peen flatly floored by RUHLIN, RUHLIN and JEFFRIES are excellent men by the prevailing

standard. RUHLIN appears to have much of CORBETT'S faculty to land his glove where he aims it, and vidently more power to the elbow. JEFFRIES s perhaps inferior in the "percentage of hits." but his blow is probably heavier, and for all his size he has in his movement something of the willowiness of youth, a great factor in the ring. We imagine JEFFRIES would be rather a favorite in the popular view if he and RUHLIN should face each other; but predictions on that question have to stand on very swampy ground.

The list of Democratic statesmen to whom a seat in Col. BRYAN'S mind's-eye Cabinet has been offered must now contain about as many names as a page of the New York Directory. The Colonel will have to add alternates, hor mary members and non-resident members But he will never have much trouble with that figment of dreams. This Cabinet will meet in the Land of Cockaigne, where everybody has an office with an immense salary and no work.

# Mr. Clark of Montana at Kansas City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our Democratic friends announce with much gusto that they will insert in their national platform a plank demanding the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. They give as their reason for such action a desire to put an end to the "constantly recurring scandals" of bribery and perjury.

With its usual consistency this same party in the State of Montana has indorsed the Hon. W. A. Clark by making him a delegate to the National Convention, to vote loud and vociferously for the reform platform-Bryan, popular elections of Senators, and all.

To what lengths can the Democratic party go in making itself ridiculous? NEW YORK, June 27.

#### Appendicitis Caused by Coal. From the Philadelphia Record.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 20. -Surgeons operating on Dennis Gallagher of Yorktown, in the State Hospital here for appendicitis, found that the trouble was caused by two little lumps of coal about the size of pers. It is not known whether bout the size of pers. It is not known hey were swallowed whole or were for the appendix from coal dust which Gallagher, a niner, had inhaled

#### Ask-Me Buttons in Kansas City. From the Kansas City Journal.

At nightfall ye derday most of the "Ask-Me" but ons issued by the Bureau of Information had been ssued to selling committees. These buttons sell for \$1 each and there were 2,400 issued. The proceeds will be used to defray the expenses of the Bureau of Information in its work in securing quarters for the visitors during convention week. Every one who wears an "Ask-Me" button will answer all answerable questions propounded by strangers during convention week.

# Centre of Population.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. The census of 1900 will probably show, figuring on the old basis, that the centre of population has moved across Indiana and is somewhere between Terre

# How to Address a Rural Dean.

From the London Daily Chronicle. A Kentish farmer lately had to write to his rector, who was also rural dean. And after much consideration he began his letter with-"Reverend and Rucal

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The official appouncement that no troops will be withdrawn from South Africa until the war is over is a recognition by the British Government of the fact that, as yet, the two republics are not conquered, though one of them, the Orange Free State, has been suppressed by military proclamation. The war, therefore, still exists, and unless the British Generals with all the advantage of numbers which they enjoy succeed in surrounding and capturing the Free State commandos that are harassing their communications very shortly the war is destined to drag out for some time yet. The disaster to a body of Basutos, the report of which seems to have been suppressed, who were working on the repair of the railway north of Kroonstad, opens up a new possibility in the war. The British military authorities in the Free State depend almost en tirely on Basuto labor for their work of one kind and another, and if the Basutos, of whom some twenty were killed and 200 captured by the Boers on the occasion alluded to, find the British cannot protect them, they will return to their mountains and there wait the finish of the war. There is another matter which has not been mentioned so far in the letters of correspondents from South Africa but which is frequently referred to in Rho desian and other South African papers, and that is the number of Lee-Metford and other different kinds of rifles with ammunition that have been found in the hands of natives, particularly in Rhodesia. How they got there is still a mystery, though careful inquiry has

been made The news that the Boers who have bee keeping Gen. Rundle actively employed tryng to prevent them from breaking through to the south have succeeded appears by the reports received in London yesterday to be correct. They cannot, however, go very far before finding themselves confronted by Gen. Chermside's division, which, when last heard of, was somewhere in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein. The state of health of the British troops last month in the Free State may be judged of by the fact that at the end of the month there were 4,000 sick in the hospital at Bloemfontein alone. There is no news from the Boer side in the Transvaal, and it seems from what THE SUN correspondent with Lord Roberts at Pretoria says, that the British allow no news from the outside world to penetrate there.

#### ROMAN CATHOLICS AND POLITICS. Expressions of Opinions From Several Corre

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: me to thank you for your editorial in to-day's ssue entitled "Roman Catholics and Politics." I hope that you rightly interpret the position of the Bishop of Trenton, as no sane man in side the Church, be he priest or layman, could ever advocate the formation of a distinctively Catholic party in the politics of our country. It is true that there are twelve million Catho ics in America, and it is equally true that this vast number of people have not impressed themselves on the history of the country as much as they might have done, and have no as much influence in America as they might have: and it is not out of place to ask the reason why. You will pardon me if I say that I think the reason for this is simply because they are nominal Catholics, and that very many of then like to be known as Irish Catholics or German Catholics and seem to glory in this distinction It would be very well for the Catholics if they would take a few leaves out of the life of the ate Father Isaac Hecker and model their existence accordingly. If this were done in a very short while there would be a very different story to tell.

Now there is no reason why we can't be in as good Americans as we are Catholics. If we Catholics would make it clear to the American people that we owe no dual allegiance that in matters relating to religion only are we governed by what the Church has to say that in the realm of political activities we are free to think and act just as we feel disposed then would the prejudice which exists against is soon be a thing of the past. As a member of the Catholic Church I offer

my most earnest protest against the men who in this city force themselves to the front, claim-Corbett, the nearest to the model of the ing to represent the Church, being its friends academy, may possibly be better than he is defenders and protectors. They are simply nominal Catholics of the dress parade kind and are in religion for revenue only. Many of them are sponsors for the dens and dives of the city where crimes are committed. Would to God that we had a few more Heckers and McGlynns among our priests and John T. Mc-Donoughs among our laymen!

NEW YORK, June 26. JOHN J. BEALIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: editorial on Bishop McFaul's proposition hardly does justice to the intelligence of your readers. the majority of whom know by observation why the Roman Catholics vote the Democratic ticket.

The Bishop says there are 12,000,000 Catholic out of a total population of 70,000,000. Th absurdity of running a Catholic political party while in this minority is plain on its face more ice can be cut, more benefit to the Church received by allying themselves with the party which offers them the largest inducements. An examination of the payroll of Greater New York, including the employees of City Works, Police, Fire, Charities and Correction-all the city departments without exception, will show that a majority of the employees and heads of departments are Roman Catholics and out of proportion to their numbers in the population. The City Works Department and Charities Department are no-If you will step across the park from THE

SUN office into the City Hall you can readily convince yourself of the facts.

NEW YORK, June 26 JAMES HAESLOOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the communications in your paper or Bishop McFaul's proposition for a Catholic party and also your editorial in to-day's paper, and I think that in this, the city of his bishopric residence, the Protestants should do the kicking and not the Catholics. In this city the Catholics have a representative on each of the Boards of Assessors, Fire and Police Commissioners they have one-third of the members of the Fire Department, one-half of the members of the police force, one-third of the deputies in the State Prison and a full representation in the State House. They have four members of the Common Council, out of twenty-eight. At the late city election the American Mechanics came out publicly and indorsed and voted for Patrick J. Berry, a Republican Catholic, against James J. Wilson, a Democratic Protestant, and Berry was elected by 137 majority.

If the Protestants would stick to their religion and to people of their own faith as well as the Catholics do we should have a model community. PAUL POTTER.

TRENTON, June 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article in to-day's issue on "Roman Catholics and Politics" raised the question among a party who saw and read your article as to whyaccording a general impression which seems o prevail-a Roman Catholic cannot become President of the United States? By answering this I think you will settle a question which is often asked. WILLIAM C. HARE. NEW YORK, June 26.

There is nothing in the Constitution of the United

States to prevent a Roman Catholic becoming President, provided the majority choose to elect him He is no less eligible to the office than is a Protestant or an agnostic. The provision of the Constitution concerning the eligibility for President (Article II. ection 2) is that "no person except a natural-bor citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of he adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States." That is, only a natural-born citizen is now eligible; but there is no sort of religious disqualification

# LESSONS PROM THE PAST.

The Pittsburg Strike-Riots of 1877-The Cost

of Truckling to Strikers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To one customed to observe closely the dramatic unfolding of current events it seems marvellous that the lessons of contemporaneous and recent history should seemingly be so utterly lost upor many men whom we see clothed with a little brief authority. Whether it be ignorance, indifference or connivance on the part of the Governor of Missouri and some of the city and county officials of St. Louis that lies at the root of their conduct-conduct which, as we see, is esulting in the development of a most dangerous form of mob violence and lawlessness may truthfully be said that the history of this country is not without warnings of the conse uences of such trifling, truckling or secret encouragement as has been exhibited by some

of these men in authority. Twenty-three years is not so long a period a warrant the ignoring by these functionaries of the costly lesson of the railroad riots of 1877 at Pittsburg, Pa. In the latter city there was he same pattering, cowardly exhibition of the ivil authorities, a like band of incompetents o encourage a contemptuous disregard of the rights of others, and the same faltering coward ice to emboiden and invite the torch-bearing anarchist to come from the shadow of his lurk ing place to the work of wholesale destruction n the broad glare of noonday. Perhaps no one of the present time will ever

fully realize the height and depth of that carnival of wanton desecration and destruction of which the civil effeminacy of that period and ocality was the immediate cause and precursor. But certainly no one who went through that most extraordinary epoch in the history of this and and preserved his faith in the persistence of republican institutions can ever thereafter mistake the conditions and the official incite ments that are the prelude to an outbreak of

let, interference or hindrance to his successor, and that he possesses no moral, legal or political right to stand guard with a bludgeon or a gun over his abandoned place, ready to maim or murder not only those who take up his abandoned duties, but the public as well, who are paying the cost of anch employment—then we may be sure that the germs of future trouble have been multipled manifold and the settlement will prove to be worse than the opening of Pandora's box.

No matter what the merits of the original trouble may be, we are bound to recognize the all-prevailing fact that, whatever the hardships of any man or body of employed nen may be, the hardships of those who have no employment at all are almost infinitely greater, and the American public will never tolerate the forcible deprivation of such men of the opportunity to engage in any employment that opensailly before them.

forcible deprivation of such men of the opportunity to engage in any employment that opens fairly before them.

Many an unemployed man suffers long rather than take an active part in crowding others out that room may be made for him; but when the abandonment of employment by others affords an opportunity for him to honorably occupy a deserted post, he is entitled to the utmost consideration and protection.

An employer who would deliberately make a settlement involving the sacrifice of those who rendered him faithful service in a trying time would deserve the contempt and reprobation of every man entitled to the name; and the customary demand on the part of the strikers for the discharge of all who have been rendering the service abandoned by them, that the new men be cast adrift, is an all-sufficient exhibit of the moral and ethical development—or want of development—of these men.

Such conduct destroys the sympathy of the most sympathetic and cools the impulses of the warm-hearted to do something tangible to improve the conduct destroys the sympathy of the most sympathetic and cools the impulses of the warm-hearted to do something tangible to improve the conduct destroys the sympathy of the most sympathetic and cools the impulses of the warm-hearted to do something tangible to improve the condition of those whose lot needs ameliorating.

But observation and many years of contact

amenorating
But observation and many years of contact
with men convince me that those—be they
workingmen or not—whose hearts are callous
and hard toward those whose lot is evidently so nuch harder than their own, are not the true epresentatives of American character. Multitudes of men and women some with much harder than their own, are not the true representatives of American character.

Multitudes of men and women—some with money, many of them without it—show the tenderest feeling toward the suffering and the struggling ones about them. The very poorest sweatshop workers of the tenements share their last loaf of bread with the unemployed who have not even a crust.

The trade unionist who forbids the child of his own fellow workman to learn his father's trade lest there be too many in the business, who scabs his unemployed brother because he has not the funds to pay dues to the union, and who conspires to keep him out of work entirely, indifferent whether he or his starve or go to the Potter's Field via the river, the poison cup or the rope, is the real savage of modern times—the lineal, unreconstructed descendant of his roglodytic forebears who cracked the bones of their victims and waxed fat on their marrow.

their victims and waxed fat on their marrow.

I think it is high time for the millions of de-cent, self-respecting but voiceless work people cent, self-respecting but voiceless work people of this land to rise up and speak for themselves. Too long have a handful of half-baked, hardhearted agirators plied their miserable trade of fomenting trouble between employers and employed. Too long have they preached the pernicious doorline of war between "capital" and "labor." Too long has their baneful influence been on the side of creating and perpetuating a sharply defined, crystallized class of workers, technically designated as "labor"—just as though all who are alming and striving to accomplish valuable results in the service of seciety were not laborers, and just as if there was no mentality in labor, and as if the rewards for service of every kind were not governed by the amount of mentality that is mingled with the service!

service!

Though I am still far from old, my experience goes back to a time when there were no trade unions in this country and no savings banks; when factory workmen left their savings at interest with their employers, such accumulations in instances under my observation amounting to enough to bring in an interest income of \$1 per day to the "laborer." And in that time antecedent to trade unions there was no such thing as and no talk of a conflict between "capital" and "labor. Employer and employed were even members of the same church and met there without a thought of social disparity. They and their families were on visiting terms and their children went to the same schools. There were no employers but such as had been a short space before in the ranks of wage earners.

But with the advent of the trade union apostle from the other side of the ocean came the gospel of hate, of antagonisms, of divided interest, of war between man and man. Take this one example of the instructions given to catechumens and newly fledged trade unionists: "When walking in the street, should you see the boss' or the foreman coming in your direction you must under no circumstances meet him, but turn un the first cross aftered or cross. Prough I am still far from old, my experience

boss' or the foreman coming in your direction you must under no circumstances meet him, but turn up the first cross street or cross over to the other side lest he engage you in conversation and lead you astray." Thus were the seeds of suspicion and aversion implanted, and one of the garnered fruits of the upas tree is murder and another is arson and the black-hearted firebugs lurking in the shadowed places eager to lay, with cowardly hands, the burning brands beneath the forms of eleeping mothers and children. And yet another foul fruit is the assaults on helpless women, guilty of no offence before man or God, tearing from their shrinking limbs the last vestige of clothing, kicking and bruising their tender bodies, lying prostrate on the payement where cowardly hands had striken there were respectively the cowardly hands are trained as the contraction there are the same as the contraction of the payement where cowardly hands are trained as the contraction there are the contraction that the contraction tha

traie on the pavement where countries had stricken them.

American institutions do not breed such creatures, whom it were a compliment to call vampires. They are indigestible, pathogenic material from the Old World. America is not the country to blush for their conduct. None the less do we owe a duty to curselves and to them to lay a firm, repressive hand upon them and their kind.

GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE.

# New York's Tough Streets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I recently had a discussion with a friend as to which is the toughest street in New York. I have been in many places, but the toughest street I have yet seen is Eleventh avenue, New York, between about Thirty-fifth and Forty-ninth streets.

Recently I had occasion to go to Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street from Fortyeventh street and Sixth avenue Between Forty-sixth street and Forty-third street I was stopped by gangs of loafers and held up for the dough for a pint, as one tough expressed it, four times. Not a policeman was in sight and what could I do?

and what cound I do?

The girls were brazen and slangy and the men I saw were half drunk, standing on street corners and insulting every decent girl having occasion to walk through the streets. why don't the police put an end to this? What do we pay a police force for? Or are these toughs allowed to exist because they vote the Tammany tloket regularly year after year? Yours respectfully,

June 24.

JOHN J. SHARPLESS.

# A Valuable Watch Dog.

From the Indianapolis Journal From the Indianapolis Journal.

Charles Dunfee, a saloon keeper at 241 North Delaware street, yesterday took to the police station a solid gold lady's watch which he had during the afternoon before watched a dog dig from under the fence in the rear of the saloon. The watch is an old Swiss model. The case is beautifully engraved and on the inside of the cover is engraved the following: "Nora Farley, Chebanse, Ill." The police have no record of the watch and the detectives were unable in digging further to find any trace of other valuables. Hence, by right of discovery, the watch belongs to the dog.

# GREAT WHEAT PROPITS IN OKLAHOMA. The Miller Family's Ranch - Harvesting by

Night. From the Baltimore American. PONCA CITY, Oklahoma, June 18 .- Four

years ago-without a dollar and in debt. Today-worth \$100,000 in cash. That is the record made by one family in wheat-raising in Oklahoma. A fortune of \$100,000 in four years. Half of that money they have in cash in the bank here. They will net the other half in cash within two weeks for the 150,000 bushels of wheat they are now

harvesting The Miller family operated 101 Ranch, nine miles southwest of here. The ranch has 40,000 acres of land that is divided in half by the Salt Fork River. Of this land 6,000 acres are in wheat, 1 100 in corn, 200 in oats, 600 in sorghum, 1,200 in hay, and 1,100 in watermelons and field of 2,250 acres, three miles long and two and one-half miles broad, a solid wheat field without a fence or road through it. The harvest on this ranch began last week.

Twenty-five reaping machines began at once, working in a row one after the other. The first swath cut was five miles long, around one wheat field. The reapers cut and bind 600 acres a day. The cutting will be done this week. Threshing will begin next Monday. A harvest of 150,000 bushels of wheat

this week. Threshing will begin next Monday. A harvest of 150,000 bushels of wheat will be gathered. It will be sold from the thresher in the field for cash, all except \$5,000 bushels, which has been sold for seed at 30 cents a bushel more than the regular market price of ordinary wheat. Mr. Miller contracted Saturday to sell the first 10,000 bushels threshed at 25 cents a bushel, regardless of quality.

If the Miller family get 50 cents a bushel for their wheat and fair prices for their other crops and their live stock they will make in clear profit this year \$75,000.

The harvesting on the 101 Ranch goes along night and day from the beginning till it is ended, without interruption, except for rains or heavy dews. Friday night twenty-three binders and a gang of shockers worked till the breakfast bell rang; the 150 men work in shifts. Four cooks prepare and serve seven different meals each day to different gangs. On this ranch \$40,000 was paid in wages last year and \$50,000 will be paid this year. There will be used 15,000 pounds of binding twine this year. The rental paid to the Ponca Indians for the lease so on the lands is \$10,000 a year, and the lease has five years more to run. The Millers are bonded with the Government for \$30,000 as a guarantee for payment of the rental.

Each member of the Miller family has a particular branch of the work to do. In harvest time there is a foreman for each gang of shockers. There is a superintendent of the binders, who is on horseback and rides up and down the line to make repairs and give advice. A water wagon follows the gangs. One wagon is kept busy carrying binding twine to the

binders, who is on horseback and rides up and down the line to make repairs and give advice. A water wagon follows the gangs. One wagon is kept busy carrying binding twine to the fields. One man is kept busy repairing harness. Three blacksmiths are at work all the time. One man cultivates the thirty acres of vegetables that are grown to help feed the men on the ranch.

the ranch.
On this ranch 8,000 acres of wheat alone will be sowed this fail. If good crops continue the operators on Ranch 101 will have \$1,000,000 profits when their lease expires at the end of five years.

#### Evanston's Bicycle Bug. From the Chicago Record.

Evanston is now presenting to science the latest freak in bugs- the "bleycle" bug. This hornet-like insect looks like a caricature of a New Jersey mosquito. On a body little more than an inch long it supports a pair of tentacles four inches long with which it works have with the rubber tires of the wheels. The bug bores into the rubber until the escaping au frightens it away.

The first wheelman to suffer was Peter Arndt. He found one of the tires flat, while on the other was the first "bicycle" bug that has yes been captured. He took his prize to Witt Brothers' repair shop, where it soon drews a crowd of curious spectators. Before the afternoon had passed a number of Chicago wheelmen told the same story of the strange bug.

Prof. William A. Locy of the Northwestern University biological laboratories called the bug an ichneumon. It is not common in this country. Its usual place of burying its tentacles is in the bark of a tree, laying its eggs through them. Prof. Locy said that perhaps the bug mistook the soft rubber for the pulp on the trees. The first wheelman to suffer was Peter Arndt

#### Great Land Values in London. From the Forum.

The growth of land values is one of the most wo derful phenomena of the age. Every inch of land between King William's statue and Trinity Square, London, cost \$80 10s, or at the rate of £191,000,000 per acre-beyond all doubt the highest price ever paid in England for land. The Southeastern Ratiway Company was asked at the rate of \$65,000,000 per acre for a piece of ground in Bermondsey, which had a depth steen feet only. The demand was so that even a railway company had to pause, finally declining to purchase. In the year 1880 land in Can-non street was sold for \$30 a square foot, and six years later the price of land in this identical street went up to \$75 a square foot-an increase typical of the growth of land values in London, even in such a short period of time as clapsed between 1880 and 1886 In 1672 the rental of the corporation property in Liverpool reached the small sum of \$65; to day it 1 worth \$62,500,000. Last year, in the principal street of the city, the high-water mark of land value was reached in the purchase by the Stock Exchange at the rate of \$1,130 per square yard of some land necessar

#### for the extension of its buildings. Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Mr Herman Merivale has received a civil list pen sion from Mr. Balfour, as he has lost his money by one of the recent failures of solicitors in London. "Cycliste" and "cyclisme" have been accepted as dictionary words by the French Academy after a hard

struggle, according to the London Daily Telegraph.

Dr. Murray of the new English Dictionary warns

early instances of the use of "intentions" in the sense of wishing to marry. He has been unable to trace the word further back than 1884 Mr. George Swanson of Thurso, who died recently at the age of 95 years, is believed to have been the old-

est Free Mason in the world. He was received into St. Peter's lodge in February, 1823. Slam's Crown Prince, who is studying at Oxford, to bound to be an up-to-date potentate like his father. He recently developed appendicitis, and enjoyed the modern operation for that misfortune.

Tito Mattel, the song composer, is in the bank-ruptcy court for the third time in seventeen years. The cause for his troubles is speculating in stocks on "tips for good things" which his friends John Ruskin's grave in Coniston churchyard is to be marked by a Runic cross designed by his secre-tary. The cross will be made by a local craftsman in

stone from the neighborhood, in compliance with Mr. Ruskin's wishes. London is luxuriating in a new street phrase "There's 'atr." which excites mirth whenever and wherever employed. The newspapers are trying hard

to find out what it means and where it was first used, but have been unsuccessful so far. England is looking up new names for its Boer conquests. "Chamberlainia" and "Robertsland" are suggested by the St. James's Gasette, which, how-

, would prefer something made up from the name of the future ruler of England, Edward VII. Charlotte Bronte's widower, the Rev. Arthur P. Nichols, is now over 80 years of age, and spends most of his time in attending to his land business at Banagher, Ireland Though married again, he always observes the anniversaries of his first wife's

birth and death. King Humbert of Italy is burdened with many pal aces to keep up, which takes two-thirds of his civil list allowance or \$3.800,000 a year. He is going to sell a number of them, according to the London Evening News, including the palaces at Genoa, Milan, Capodimonte and Palermo: the country seats at Val Tournanche on the south slope of the Matterhorn and at Vinadio in Piedmont, and all the domain property in the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He will retain the royal palaces at Turin, Venice and Naples and the country seats at Monza, near Milan, at Val Savaranche in the Alps and at Castelporziano With the money from the sale of the rest he will rebuild the palace on the Quirinal. He will propose besides that the amount of the Civil List be reduced.

Beigium's census was taken on the last day of last year and the general results as regards population have just been made public. The population of the kingdom is 6,744,532, consisting of 3,363,436 males and 3,381,096 females. For the provinces it is as fol lows: Antwerp, 825,156; Brabant, 1,280,909; West Flanders, 810,448; East Flanders, 1,035,631; Hainaut. 1,133,672; Llege, 843,391; Limburg. 242. 434; Luxemburg, 221, 220; Namur, 352, 271. Officially Antwerp is the most populous town, with 282,018 inhabitants: Brussels follows with 210,065, but if the eight contiguous suburbs are counted, which practi cally are a part of Brussels, the population rises to 570,884. The population of the other principal towns ia: Liege, 171,031; Ghent, 163,030; Bruges, \$6,050; Namur, 32,110, and Mons, 25,599,